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APPLICATION NO. FIRST NAMED INVENTOR FILING DATE ATTORNEY DOCKET 08/907,687 08/08/97 SABOURIN M AZNDR/346/US **EXAMINER** Г IM62/0314 ALIX, YALE & RISTAS, LLP ALVO, M 750 MAIN STREET ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER HARTFORD CT 06103-2721 1731 DATE MAILED: 03/14/01

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Office Action Summary

Application No. 08/907,687

Applicant(s)

SABOURIN

Examiner

Steve Alvo

Group Art Unit 1731

Responsive to communication(s) filed on Jan 10, 2001	•
☐ This action is FINAL .	
Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.	
A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set t longer, from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to application to become abandoned. (35 U.S.C. § 133). Extensi 37 CFR 1.136(a).	respond within the period for response will cause the
Disposition of Claims	
	is/are pending in the application.
Of the above, claim(s) 15-22	is/are withdrawn from consideration.
Claim(s)	
☐ Claim(s)	
☐ Claims	
Application Papers	
See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawin	ng Review, PTO-948.
The drawing(s) filed on is/are object	
☐ The proposed drawing correction, filed on	
☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.	
☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119	
☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority	under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).
☐ All ☐ Some* ☐ None of the CERTIFIED copies of	
☐ received.	
☐ received in Application No. (Series Code/Serial Nu	mber)
\square received in this national stage application from the	International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
*Certified copies not received:	
Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priori	ty under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).
Attachment(s)	·
☐ Notice of References Cited, PTO-892	
☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Paper N	lo(s)
☐ Interview Summary, PTO-413	
☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-9	48
□ Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152	
SEE OFFICE ACTION ON	THE FOLLOWING PAGES

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Since this application has been designated as a continued prosecution application (CPA) of application number 08/907,687, the restriction requirement and the election made in Paper Nos. 7 and 10 carry over. Accordingly, claims 15-22 are withdrawn from further consideration, as being directed to a non-elected invention.

Claims 2, 7, 23-27, 29 and 31-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

The terms "15 to 25 psig" and "above 100 deg. C" were not originally disclosed.

Applicant states that in paper plants that pressures are given in psig. This or may not be true when units are not given. Every time the pressure was given with units it was given in "psi" not "psig", see instant specification, page 3, lines 25-27. The term "psi" conventionally is used for atmospheric pressure not gauge pressure, which is normally given as psig. Also the term "above 100 deg. C" includes all temperatures above 150 deg. C. These values are outside the disclosed range of 90-150 deg, C, e.g. page 3, lines 13-15.

The arguments with respect to the steam temperatures are not convincing as it would have been obvious to use higher temperatures to decrease the conditioning times. The use of temperatures above 100 deg. C is taught by PRUSAS. No criticality has been shown for the newly claimed high temperatures and pressures compared to the disclosed lower temperatures, e.g. the disclosed 10 psi and 90 deg. C.

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The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 29, 2, 23-26, 31, 32 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over CEDERQUIST et al with or without PRUSAS et al or EP 0 034 560 or MINTON.

CEDERQUIST et al teaches conditioning lignocellulosic fiber material with saturated steam at a temperature of 90-100 °C and at atmospheric pressure (14.7 psi.), compressing the material to remove water to a dryness of at least 50%, subsequent to the step of compressing preheating the material in an environment of saturated steam at a temperature of 130-200 °C. It is noted that the instant process can operate at pressures as low as 10 psi (see specification, page 3, line 15). A temperature of 200 °C would be above the glass transition temperature. It would obvious to use a compression ratio necessary to obtain the desired moisture in the pulp. It is well known that higher temperatures and pressures reduce reaction times. It would have been obvious to increase the pressure and temperature of the conditioning step to reduce the treatment time. Applicant uses the same type of apparatus to compress and destructure the fibers, e.g. a screw press, used by CEDERQUIST et al. The "destructuring the fibers without significant breakage across grain boundaries" is a direct result of the "conditioning" of the fibers. The same

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"conditioning" is taught by the applied art. At best Applicant is optimizing the "conditioning" of the prior art. There is a reasonable expectation that the conditioning of the prior art would yield a feed material having the desired amount of destructuring. In re O'Farrel, 7 USPQ2d 1673, 1680-81. In any event, it is well settled that an artisan with ordinary skill would have found it obvious to determine workable or even optimum values for an art recognized, result effective parameter, such as the proper amount of compression, In re Boesch, 205 USPQ 215, 219; In re Aller, 105, USPQ 233, 235. If the compression ratio is not obvious over CEDERQUIST et al, then the use of a compression ratio of at least 4:1 is taught by PRUSAS et al (column 4, lines 41-43 and column 8, lines 17-23) or EP 0 034 560 or MINTON. It would have been obvious to compress the material of CEDERQUIST et al in the manner taught by PRUSAS et al or EP 0 034 560 (column 3, lines 21-23) or MINTON (column 3, lines 17-24) to prepare the fibers for refining by reducing the moisture content and/or destructuring the fibers. It would have been especially obvious to use higher presteaming temperatures, e.g. above 100 deg. C, as such is taught by PRUSAS (column 4, lines 41-49). 20 120 -160 °C

Claims 7, 27, 33 and 35-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over CEDERQUIST et al with or without PRUSAS et al or MINTON as applied to claim 29 above, and further in view of EP 0 034 560.

EP 0 034 560 teaches pretreating the lignocellulosic material with steam prior to compression and refining in the same manner taught by CEDERQUIST et al. CEDERQUIST et al is silent as to the time of treatment, while EP 0 034 560 teaches steam pretreatment using the

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same temperature 100 °C and pressure atmospheric as CEDERQUIST et al. It would have been obvious to use the same time for pretreatment for CEDERQUIST et al as taught by EP 0 034 560, e.g. 60 minutes (page 5, line 4) as they are performing the same steam pretreatment.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the **primary** examiner should be directed to Steve Alvo whose telephone number is (703) 308-2048. The Examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday from 6:00 AM - 2:30 PM (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mr. Stanley Silverman, can be reached on 703-308-3837.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the **Group receptionist** whose telephone number is (703) 308-0661.

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MSA March 13, 2001

PRIMARY EXAMINER
ART UNIT 1731